

## FRENCH ADVANCE ON EIGHT MILE FRONT

Capture Group of Villages and Strong Points South of St. Quentin.

### BRITISH ALSO PROGRESS

They Take Henin-sur-Cojeul Near Arras—Rheims Bombarded Again.

PARIS, April 3.—Further progress in the region of Arras, in northern France, was made by the British troops last night and to-day, while the French captured additional organized points of support south of St. Quentin, one of the few remaining strongholds in the Hindenburg line.

Despite a blizzard which continued unintermittently from before sunset until after dawn the British captured Henin-sur-Cojeul, five miles northwest of Arras, clearing the enemy. This reoccupation, which came as the reward of prolonged and desperate fighting, gives the British possession of the line running almost straight from Beaumont to the Amiens or Cambrai road, near Beaumont.

The village of Maiseux, five miles northwest of St. Quentin, also was taken, while a German counter attack against Templeux-le-Guerard, four miles further to the north and west, was repulsed with heavy losses to the assailants.

#### Group of Villages Taken.

South of St. Quentin the French took a stretch of villages and heights about eight miles in length, extending north of the line of Caestre (three miles south-west of St. Quentin), Esenry and Benay. The Germans resisted stubbornly, but the French, after violent artillery preparation, everywhere reached their objective.

French batteries, according to tonight's statement from Paris, took under their fire a German column marching in the direction of Laffaux mill, eight miles northeast of Soissons, and captured Vauxenay, in the same immediate neighborhood. Six machine guns were taken yesterday in the fighting in the region of Vauxenay (fifteen miles southwest of Laon and seven miles north of Soissons).

Rheims has again been bombarded by the Germans and several residents have been killed. The official reports follow in part:—

British.—In the course of a successful attack yesterday southeast of Arras our troops after prolonged fighting carried the village of Henin-sur-Cojeul, and in addition to the villages already reported captured. During the evening a second German counter attack was broken up by our artillery.

Further south we captured the village of Maiseux and occupied Ronsoy wood. We carried out a successful raid last night opposite Arras. Two German airplanes were brought down by our gunfire yesterday, one of which fell in our lines. In air fights four German machines were brought down and two others were driven down damaged. Six of our machines are missing.

#### French Statement.

French (night).—East and west of the Somme, after violent artillery preparation, our troops attacked an enemy position, which extended north of the line of Caestre, Esenry and Benay, from L'Épine de Dallon, as far as the Oise. Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy our troops everywhere reached their objective and occupied on a front of about thirteen kilometers a series of points of support, solidly organized and held by large forces. L'Épine de Dallon and the villages of Dallon, Giffecourt and Cerisy and several heights south of Tréville are in our power.

South of the Ailette River we continued to progress in the region of Laffaux, the southern and northeastern outskirts of which we hold. Our troops likewise captured Vauxenay, and have taken foot on the ridge north of that hamlet. Our batteries took under their fire a German column marching in the direction of Laffaux mill.

The enemy violently bombarded Rheims, into which more than 2,000 shells were fired. Several of the civilian population were killed.

French (day).—From the Somme to the Aisne there were intermittent artillery actions. Patrols everywhere took place north and south of the Ailette. We captured six machine guns during the fighting yesterday in the region of Vauxenay.

The artillery fighting continues with violence in the region of Butte du Secours and Nations de Champagne. In Alsace a German attack against one of our trenches in the sector of Seps-le-Haut was repulsed by our fire.

#### Most Display U. S. Flag.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution amending the code of ordinances to the effect that all assemblies in the streets of New York city where public discussion is held shall have the American flag conspicuously displayed at all times during the holding of such assemblies. The resolution goes into effect as soon as it is signed by the Mayor.

## The Most Talked-of Motor in the world to-day is the Knight

When you decide to buy your car, are you going to know why the Willys-Knight Sleeve-valve motor is the simplest, most efficient and the most admired by experts? Hundreds have already accepted our invitation to study the marvelous cutout chassis which we are exhibiting this week only. Have you?

Open Evenings.  
**Willys-Overland, Inc.**  
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## GERMAN RAIDERS REPELLED.

Russians Drive Them From Trenches at Point of Bayonet.

LONDON, April 3.—Raids by Germans were repelled at several points on the Russian front yesterday, according to the official report from Petrograd. South of Hluket the Germans, after artillery preparation, penetrated the Russian trenches, but were ejected at the point of the bayonet.

They also attacked in the Chailov-Voinin region, sixteen miles southeast of Vladimir-Volynski, and there also entered trenches, but some, according to the Russian statement, were bayoneted, while the remainder fled. Minor attacks in the region of Pustynov, south of Volin, likewise were beaten back.

## GERMAN PILLAGE VIEWED BY SHARP

Ambassador to France Tells of Devastation by Troops of Kaiser.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
PARIS, April 3.—In a tour of the devastated regions of northern France, E. H. Liebel, the American Ambassador, obtained full corroboration of the reports of complete destruction which he had read in the Paris newspapers. He has just returned to Paris after a trip of two hundred miles.

The Ambassador makes it a rule to refuse interviews, but owing to the importance of placing unbiased evidence before the American public and because of the proofs already received of the anxiety of Americans to aid the many who are suffering from German ruthless pillage, he gave to THE SUN the following statement:

"It would be difficult to imagine a scene of greater desolation than that which meets the eye wherever the enemy has retreated from his former lines. Except where allied troops are to be seen among the ruins and except for the long lines of heavily laden supply trucks in the highways and knots of laborers hastily improving the bridges there are almost no signs of life. The destruction of some of the larger towns like Reims, Ham and Chaumont is so complete that it seems incredible that it could all have been accomplished in such a short time. Many of the more helpless villagers are being cared for in places which were not invaded. Those remaining exhibit a remarkable fortitude in the midst of their severe trials, a remarkable stoicism. They are deeply grateful for their deliverance and appreciative of all the relief work that has been done in their behalf.

"One would imagine that the entire country had been suddenly depopulated by a plague. For many miles we drove along bleak roads without seeing a single living thing. Among many miles of highway not a farmhouse has been left standing, while the beautiful trees, which had made these thoroughfares such things of beauty and the admiration of travelers, had been long ago felled by the enemy's occupation, sawed off close to the ground.

"Without the shelter of a roof above their heads, with scarcely a fruit orchard left standing, with agricultural implements wherewith to till the soil destroyed and with large factories leveled to the ground, it can hardly conceive of a more hopeless or deplorable future than that which, for a long time to come, will confront the liberated inhabitants of this unhappy section of France.

Mr. Sharp intimated that offers and suggestions had been received from Washington with regard to the most practical ways of extending succor to the afflicted residents. Reports received there indicate that the sympathy of Americans has been awakened to a remarkable extent. A Chicago man who had given heavily to war charities has sent \$16,000 for the relief of sufferers in the devastated regions.

#### \$10,000 for German Blind.

John H. Ludwick, late head of the Ludwick Piano Company of The Bronx, left \$10,000 to the blind soldiers of Germany, according to his will, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office of The Bronx. He left \$15,000 to the Rand School of Social Science, \$5,000 to the New York Club and \$25,000 for the erection and maintenance of a home for needy members of the Thomas Paine Historical Association of New Rochelle. He left \$2,000 to his widow and the residue of his \$175,000 estate to his two sisters.

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The best permanent mixture for a close, velvety turf. No weeds, no foul seeds, sure to grow. 25 lbs., \$6.45; 15 lbs., \$3.85; 5 lbs., \$1.35; per lb., 30c. Prepaid in Greater New York.

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## THREATENED DEATH TO WAR PROFITEERS

E. H. Liebel, "Philosophical Anarchist," Warned U. S. Senator Ashurst.

### TOLD OF A KU KLUX KLAN

Advertising Manager's Message Put in Hands of U. S. District Attorney.

E. H. Liebel, advertising manager of the Duryea Manufacturing Company of 50 Church street, who styles himself a "philosophical anarchist," sent a telegram on Monday to United States Senator Henry F. Ashurst in Washington threatening death to all "traitors who make profit out of war, including Congressmen who vote against wealth confiscation."

Though Senator Ashurst immediately made the telegram public in Washington, Liebel had anticipated him by sending a copy to the editor of THE SUN and to other newspapers. On these copies Liebel signed his own name in ink and yesterday when interviewed he acknowledged the authorship of the telegram. Here is the message:

"April 2, 1917.

"United States Senator,

"Washington, D. C.

"Prevention of war seems hopeless. People overwhelmingly oppose war, but capitalist press and allied bond owners control Government. Over 10,000 men already sworn into Ku Klux Klan to destroy those who make blood profit from war. If you vote for war for God's sake include Pinchot plan of profit on description of face revolutionists which Russian was picnic. Government must take over all railroads, telegraphs, mines, munition plants and food supply at physical value. If plan is not adopted I have pledged myself to help hang or otherwise destroy all traitors all who make profit out of war, including Congressmen who vote against wealth confiscation. We are ready to die for our country."

E. H. Liebel,

"50 Church street, New York."

#### Author Says "Call Me a Nuts."

Reporters began hunting for Liebel early yesterday and when the head of the Duryea Manufacturing Company, namely, E. H. Liebel, and the other employees learned what Liebel had done, they began to make things mighty uncomfortable for him. The result was that within a short time Liebel, as he himself admitted, handed in his resignation and announced that within a few days, or as soon as he can clean up his desk, he will quit his job and become a farmer.

Meanwhile copies of the telegram were placed in the hands of United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, but the general opinion seemed to be that there was no law under which Liebel could be prosecuted.

When Liebel was interviewed he was in a most repentant state of mind. "I am very sorry I did it," he said, "and I regret the wrong construction has been placed on my telegram. I should have taken in the way it has been. Yes, you may call me a nut, or anything, I should not have done it, I know."

"What about this organization of which you write in your message?" "There is no such thing," he insisted. "That's all talk. There is no such thing as the Ku Klux Klan. We have no organization and no leadership. You see, it is this way. I have often attended street meetings of Socialists. I am a philosophical anarchist myself. At these meetings I and others have raised our hands and have said that we would fight

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There have been repaid to the investors, who did not lose a dollar of their principal and who never had to wait for their interest, mortgages totalling \$384,000,000.

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against conscription unless that is a conscription of wealth as well as a conscription of men.

#### Only a Literary Allusion.

"You see, the Ku Klux Klan was merely a literary allusion and nothing more. I used that expression as being emphatic, but at the same time I would resist conscription except on the ground that I have stated. I admit that in the event of a revolution I would help hang anybody who was not satisfactory to the revolutionary leaders, but really I do not want to hang anybody."

"I am much worried now because I am afraid the wrong construction has been placed on my telegram; a construction that I did not intend. I am afraid that somebody may do something as a result of what I have written."

Liebel was asked if he had made any pledge against conscription, and he replied:

"I have pledged myself with others to resist conscription and we will take the lives of those who try to enlist us unless there is wealth confiscation."

"Why did you send the message to Senator Ashurst?"

"Well, I was in Arizona about ten years ago, and I met the Senator when he was a young lawyer. I liked him and became acquainted with him. So I decided to send the message to him. I have not seen him for years."

Liebel said that his father was a German, but that his mother was an American. He said he was born in this country. Liebel is between 40 and 45 years old. He is married and has one child. He lives at 525 West Forty-seventh street.

#### Telegram Messages for Cuba.

The Cuban Government Telegram Administration announces that messages may be accepted for the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas and Santa Clara, and subject to delay for the following places in the province of Camaguey: Jaitibonico, Juana, Falia Minas, Camaguey, Ciego de Avila, Cabaiguán, Santa Clara, Sagua, Cienfuegos, Jaguey, Pina, Chamba, Nuevitas, Martí, Stewart, Moron, Punta de San Juan, Majagua, Elia and Victoria de Las Tunas. Messages may also be accepted for Manzanillo, Santiago, Guantanamo and Calmanera.

## NEW "SPY" ARREST VEILED IN MYSTERY

George Born, Held Here in \$5,000 Bail, Charged With Perjury.

### FALSE OATH IN ENGLAND

Said to Have Been German Agent Here and to Have Confessed.

Much mystery was made yesterday over the arraignment of George Born, a native of Germany, before United States Commissioner Hitchcock on the charge of violating section 1750 of the United States Criminal Code in that he swore falsely to an oath before the American Consul in Hull, England, on November 8, 1915.

Born, who has obtained his first papers and who lived in Wilkesbarre, Pa., for several years, admitted he was guilty of the charge, waived examination and was held for the grand jury. In default of \$5,000 bail he was committed to the Tombs.

The arrest of Born is believed to have been due to the revelations made in connection with the arrest of Albert O. Sander and Karl N. Wunnenberg, the two Germans who under pretext of conducting an exchange for the selling of motion pictures from the Teutonic allies were maintaining a spy system in England. Through facts obtained at the time of the arrest of those two men special agents of the Department of Justice have been fitting in evidence gathered about the wanderings of Americans of foreign birth in the countries of the Entente allies.

Born was arrested in Buffalo on March 23 last. The charge against him is that on November 8, 1915, he went before United States Consul Hildway in Hull and falsely made an affidavit to the effect that he was an American citizen. He stated that he had been born in La Havre, France, on July 15, 1884, and that when he was a year old he had been brought to this country. He asserted that his parents were American citizens and that his home was in Wilkesbarre.

The complaint, made by William M. O'Leary of the Department of Justice, charged that the defendant had wilfully sworn to the affidavit to obtain credit for a British passport and to pass through England and sail for this country on the steamship New York. John C. Knox, Assistant United States District Attorney in charge of the Criminal Branch, would not discuss the case.

From what could be learned it seems that Born has confessed to certain things. He formerly was in the German cavalry and then came to this country. After a time he took out his first papers, but for years he has been a German agent, employed by the German Government, and reporting regularly to Capt. Karl Roy-Ed, the naval attaché, and to Capt. Franz von Paven, the military attaché, both of whom he had dismissed from the country by President Wilson in December, 1915.

Born is said to have been a friend of Mrs. Marie Lehm, a native of Germany and the common law wife of St. August Lehm of Wilkesbarre. She committed suicide in that city in January, 1916. After her death memoranda books, German code books and other papers were found in her home. It was said that in times Lehm had as much as \$20,000 in cash, although he was only

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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES  
JOHN L. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

a mill worker. She was said to have been in communication with German spies in England and to have remitted money to them for members of the German Embassy here.

Born is about 30 years old. The secrecy maintained concerning the man's arrest has added to the mystery and led to the belief that he is much more important than the Federal authorities would admit.

## CHICAGO FAVORS UNIVERSAL DRILL

Mass Meeting Enthusiastically Indorses Plea of Stimson and Others.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Chicago went on record tonight for universal military training and service. With wild cheers and patriotic outbursts a record breaking crowd that packed the Auditorium and overflowed to Orchestra Hall showed their approval of the universal training addresses made by Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War; Frederic R. Coudert and Rear Admiral Peary, under the auspices of the National Security League.

Mr. Stimson asserted that the United States should first lend financial assistance to the Allies, for in that way the nation is prepared; next with men as soon as they can be prepared. He has heard it said that our part in this war is only to furnish money. What an ignominious proposal!" exclaimed Mr. Stimson.

"After all we have said about Wall Street and the money power in time of peace, to propose to hide behind their skirts in time of war! Unless all signs fail there is a man's job before this country in this war, and let us face it in a manly way. As soon as it can be prepared let us send an expeditionary force of regulars and volunteers to France. If we are really fighting for democracy let us fight it with men. Let us show that Americans can die for it as well as Frenchmen."

Mr. Stimson described the tragic failure of the national defense forces shown in the border mobilization of the National Guard last summer, fifteen days after the act became a law. "The guard was only a little better than a mob," he said. "Sixty per cent of the men were wholly raw recruits and one-sixth of them were found physically unfit," he said. "But the failure is not the fault of these millions, who have for years been doing the best they can, but of the nation itself, which has been entirely indifferent to patriotic duty and military efficiency. We cannot create an effective army under divided authority. Our new army must be organized, trained and commanded by the central government and its soldiers must be composed of men who owing to their youth will not only be fitted for a soldier's life but also most economically spared from the productive work of the nation."

Readiness to follow the Stars and Stripes across the ocean to the battlefields of Europe was voiced unanimously here tonight by a host of foreign language newspapers and heads of organizations of Polish, Bohemian, Italian, Serbian, Belgian and other foreign born citizens of this country. They called to arms with a solid backing among those peoples, their leaders proclaimed.

#### H. C. Phillips Pays \$15,000 Penalty.

ALBANY, April 2.—Henry C. Phillips today paid the State Conservation Commission \$15,000 in settlement of charges against him of illegally trapping wild ducks at his estate at Vauxhall, L. I. State game protectors raided the estate on February 20, when 442 live wild black ducks and twenty-five dead black ducks, five pintail ducks and one wood duck were seized.

## BRAND WHITLOCK ON HIS WAY TO BERNE

Relief Workers Quitting Belgium. All Going to Switzerland.

BERNE, via Paris, April 3.—Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, and party, and the Chinese Minister, with twenty members of the Chinese Legation, seventy-seven persons in all, arrived by special train at 1 o'clock today at Schaaffhausen. They continued on their way to Berne.

LONDON, April 3.—With the exception of a few men who have agreed to remain for two weeks, because they have been working where the German armies actually are in operation, and Assistant Director Prentiss Grey and three accountants, who have been breaking their Spanish and Dutch successors into the work, all the workers of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium now are either in Switzerland or on their way there.

The men who must remain a fortnight until the danger is considered over that they will disclose anything of value regarding the recent movements of the German armies are Maurice Tait, Charles H. Carstairs, Francis C. Wickes, C. H. Stone, James Dangerfield and Julius A. Van Hee. Assistant Director Grey retains three accountants, Messrs. De Gruchy, Neville and Starnour, to assist him in turning over the work to the neutral successors. The London office of the commission states that no anxiety need be felt regarding the safety of these men.

Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the

American Commission for Relief in Belgium, to-day sent the following cable to President Wilson:

"The members of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium ask me to say that they are now on their way to tell you that there is no word in your historic statement to suggest that does not find a response in all our hearts."

They were to remain silent witnesses of the character of the forces dominating this war, but we are now at liberty to say that, although we break with great regret our association with many German individuals who have given sympathetic support to our work, your message annuls our conviction, born of our intimate experience and contact, that there is no hope for democracy or liberalism, and consequently for the peace and safety of our country, unless the system which brought the war into this unfortunatible misery can be stamped out once for all."

BERNE, via Paris, April 3.—Seven members of the Belgian Relief Commission who have arrived will leave this afternoon for Paris. The party consists of Tracy S. Kettredge, Alfred D. Fletcher, Charles M. Loomis, Thomas Smith, Arthur Maurice, Philip P. Butler and Robert Mareville. They say the relief work is going on without interruption and that the loss of some of the supply ships has not seriously hampered the commission, as other ships reached Holland without mishap.

#### Baltimore to Farm Park, Launa.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—To help remedy the danger of any shortage of food in this city after war is declared the city officials to-day decided to utilize about 1,600 acres of lawns in city parks for truck farming. The park board appointed several of its experts to lay out the grounds, and it is likely that work will be started on the farms next week.

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You get a scientific frame construction with running boards an integral part of the frame, offering exceptional lightness and rigidity. You get a cross compound cantilever spring construction giving an unequalled riding ease and comfort on country roads at high speeds. You get a beauty of line and luxury of appointment such as you rarely find in anything but the costliest cars.

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One-man top; Blair top holders; full set Collins side curtains, including curtain carrier for right hand doors; dust cover. Leather hand pads on doors; windshield; robe rail; foot rest; lights; electric starting motor with Bendix drive. Electric horn. Fireproof demountable rims, one extra with carrier. Non-skid tires on rear. Eight day clock; oil pressure gauge; Connecticut lock switch; dash light, and Stewart-Warner speedometer. Muffler cut-out; Boyce motometer; complete set of tools, and electric tonneau light with switch, and number one machine buffed leather throughout over 600 Marshall individual cushion coil springs.

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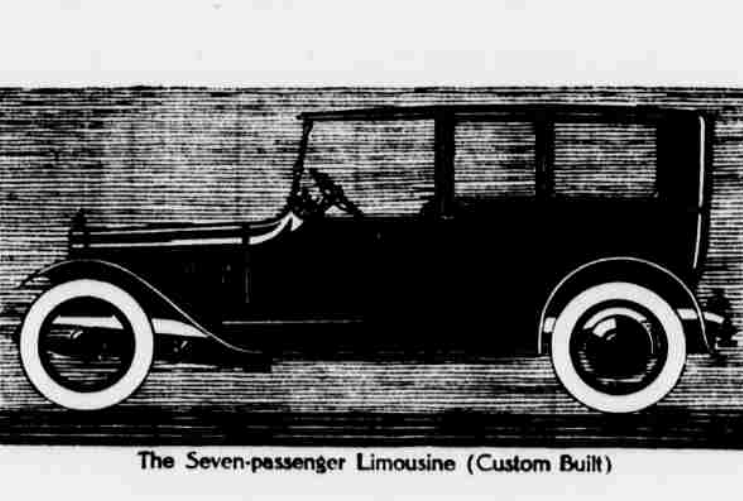
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